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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

NOWFORPORT ARTHUR GORMAN'S PLATFORM

Final Stand.

CONTINUED REPORTS OF SEVERE BOMBARDMENT.

Fleet Paving the Way for Final Assault-Believed Strong-

hold Will Fall.

LONDON, May 27, 4:36 p.m.-The Japanese legation has received the following official dispatch from Tokyo:

"Kin Chou and all the heights in lis vicinity have been taken and our troops are pushing the Russians toward Port

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese legation: "TOKYO, May 27.—The commander of the army attacking Kin Chou reports as fol-

"On May 21 reconnoissance was made and the enemy's cannonading showed that they had at Nanshan Hill. south of Kin Chou. four 15-centimeter shrapnel guns, ten 9 to 15-centimeter cannon, (10.5-centimeter shells proved the range of 8,500 meters), twenty 12-centimeter quick-firing, besides, at least ten fort's guns. At the foot of the hill there were wire netting and mines. On May 22 the attacking force com-menced the operations, as had been prearranged. On May 23 reconnoissance was made, which discovered the enemy's right made, which discovered the enemy's right wing on Huashangtow with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Fragments of the enemy's shells showed that they had twenty centimeter guns, fifteen centimeter short cannon, eight 16½-centimeter cannon and seven centimeter quick-firers. Small bodies of infantry and artillery of the enemy were observed stationed at Kin Chou. "On the morning of May 25 our forces at-

"On the morning of May 25 our forces attacked Kin Chou, engaging with the enemy's artillery on Nanshan Hill. At dawn of May 26 we commenced cannonading, which lasted five hours, while three Japawhich lasted ave hours, while three sapa-nese warships assisted the land forces from Kin Chou bay. The enemy's gunboats attacked our left wing from Talienwan. We took Kin Chou at 5:30 a.m. of the same day, and after a severe fight occupied Nan-shan Hill and pursued the enemy."

Another Bombardment Reported.

ST. PETERSBURG. May 27, 5:17 p.m .-The foreign office has received dispatches from both Chefoo and Peking reporting from Chinese sources a new bombardment of Port Arthur May 25. If this is true it indicates that Vice Admiral Togo used the Port Arthur and pave the way for a final assault on the Russian positions around Kin Chou yesterday.

As this is a big holiday, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas' coronation, no exof Emperor Nicholas coronation, no ex-pression could be obtained at the war office upon today's dispatches from Tokyo, but if the Japanese have succeeded in crossing the neck the general impression in military circles is that although Kin Chou is twen stans will be able to offer little resistance until the enemy reaches the perimeter of

the fortress. Large Force at Port Arthur. NIUCHWANG, May 27, Morning.-The

Japanese estimate the strength of the Russtans about Port Arthur at 20,000 men. The former have 50,000 men at Kin Chou. Chinese continue to escape from Port Arthur, but little reliance is placed on their statements. They say food is growing scarcer at Port Arthur, and there is good authority for saying the Japanese believe they can starve out the Russians in three

The Russians, who recently purchase 1,500 junks' anchors here, shipped them to-day to Tung-Ching-Tsu, where they will block the river to prevent the produce of that section being taken out. Fodder is especially scarce.

Much contraband of war is arriving at

this port. The French steamer Bourbon anded 06,000 sacks of flour today.

A British cruiser at Ching-Man Tao is who will not make any statement for publi

SUNK SUBMARINE BOAT.

So Say Russian Authorities of a Jap Warship.

NIUCHWANG, May 27-Morning.-The Russian authorities here declare that a Japanese battle ship has been sunk by a submarine boat, and that three craft of this class are now at Port Arthur and another en route to Vladivostok by rail.

A French priest just arrived from Mukden says twenty thousand Russian troops are stationed there and that an army of one hundred thousand men is at Liao Yang with heavy reinforcements arriving

PORT ARTHUR ENVELOPED.

Vice Admiral Togo Establishes a Complete Blockade.

TOKIO, May 27-10 a.m.-Vice Admiral Togo has now established a complete blockade around the southern end of the

Liao-Tung perinsula.

This completely envelops Port Arthur from the seaward and probably marks the opening of the final investment of the town and its fortifications.

Quiet at Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, May 26.-Everything remains perfectly quiet in the town and its vicinity. The fog has lifted and the weather is fine.

Discharge of Aerial Torpedoes. The attention of military and naval experts here who have been closely following the development in the war has been attracted to the fact, which may become important, that in a little over two months' time, that is to say on July 29, the prohibition imposed by the Hague conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines will expire by limitation. It was with the greatest difficulty that the powers represented at the Hague conference, through their military delegates, managed to reach an agreement upon rules governing war and this particu-lar section was bitterly fought over, al-though it is one of the few which the United States government accepted withaerial warships it was determined that the rule should be tried for a period of five years. That period of time expires in July.

Consequently a new field is now open to
the inventor of flying machines and dirigible balloons which may now enter the
field of warfare without violation of the

The Capture of Kin-Chou.

United States Minister Griscom cables the State Department under today's date from

Japs Pushing Russians for Uttered by Maryland Democratic Convention.

CHOU FORTIFIED A CANDIDATE'S VIEWS

TARIFF PLANK THE CHIEF FEA-TURE OF INTEREST.

The Cry of "Imperialism" Sounded, but Probably Will Not Be Pressed.

Up to last evening Senator Gorman, prospective candidate for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket, had declared himself only in a general way on the great political issues upon which the presidential contest is to be waged. In the platform of the Maryland democratic state convention, adopted at Baltimore yesterday, the democrats of the country are afforded a more definite expression of Senator Gorman's political views.

The Maryland platform is the platform which te would have the democratic national convention adopt and upon which he would be willing to go before the country as the candidate for the presidency of the party holding such political principles. That Senator Gorman intends to use his influence in the national convention to secure recognition for the Maryland plank was evidenced yesterday by this declaration to the con-

"I have believed and I now believe that this little state of ours, with its commercial this little state of ours, with its commercial interests—the gateway between the sections—will exercise a potent influence in restoring the democracy to power to its rightful place at Washington, an influence greater than that exercised by any other state."

The Maryland platform will undoubtedly be read with great interest by democrats all over the country, especially by the national delegates who will be called upon to weigh Candidate Gorman in the balance of their favor. As the cree is known by its fruits, they will be able to tell Candidate Gorman's political principles by the fruits of this, his tree, for the Maryland democratic convention was Arthur Pue Gorman's convention.

The Tariff Plank.

The Tariff Plank.

The section of the platform which will attract the largest share of attention is the tariff plank. Mr. Gorman has been known in the past as leaning toward a protective tariff rather than to free trade. Witness his action in the preparation of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, when, with the aid of a few senatorial associates, he crammed down the throat of the House the measure tized as infamous and refused to sign. Senator Gorman has stiffened up, if any thing, in his tariff views since those un-

happy days. His platform of yesterday "It (the democratic party) will revise the tariff in a conservative spirit of fairness to all interests. . . . Its anxious purpose will be to legislate with such a due regard for the labor and capital involved in our in-

dustrial enterprises as to promote their healthy growth and to carefully guard against the infliction of injury upon estabished industries by abrupt, unjust and radical measures.' sounds pretty well to the repub-

licens. But how will it sound to the Champ Clarks, the Bourke Cockrans and the other free traders who are now urging the de-mocracy to take a stand for the abolition of customs houses "from turret to founda tion stone?" At this moment Mr. Bourke Cockran, who was sent to the breach by the democrats in the House, in the closing days of the past session as their champion, is circulating 10,000 copies of a speech in which he joins with Champ Clark, representative of the democracy of the middle west, in the fervent hope that the land may be purged of custom houses. And that sen-timent was wildly applauded by the dem-

Senator Gorman will go to St. Louis as the champion of that species of tariff revision. Undoubtedly he will be a member of the committee on platform and will plead earnestly for the incorporation of his idea into the national platform. The free traders will be there, too, and the out-come will be watched with interest. Another of the Gorman ideas upon which there is difference of opinion in the cratic party is his proposition with reference to the isthmian canal. Senator Gor-

man got out of step with his party at the very outset of the march last winter. He insisted on fighting the canal on the ground that the concession was obtained by dis-honorable means on the part of this nation. That charge was disproved, his demo-cratic colleagues in the Senate dropped away from him one by one, while the demo-crats of the House stood practically unanimous against his position, and finally there were left only a small group of senators who agreed with Senator Gorma

Returns to His Mutton.

In his platform of yesterday Senator Gor man goes back to his mutton, in these "We cannot lose sight of the which the the territory was acquired were in defiant disregard of treaty law and obligations toward a sister republic too weak

ernment." Will the national convention follow Senator Gorman and try to grind with the water that has passed under the wheel? The isthmian canal is an assured fact now. Our men are on the canal strip, it is Uncle Sam's territory, the Frenchmen and the Panamians have our gold in their belts, and Yankee picks and shovels are flying on the isthmus. What kind of back-tracking policy will appeal to the voters next No-vember, who have been clamoring for ac-

tion for years?
From out the mouldering and mildewed heap of the wreck of the Kansas City platform Senator Gorman dragged a plank for his structure. The subhead of the platform is "Imperialism." The ultimate proposition is one of scuttle in the Philippines. long ago abandoned by the rank and file of the party, who have acquiesced in the American policy. Will Senator Gorman be able vention with that plank?

The remaining features of his platform

The remaining features of his platform are devoted to general recrimination of the republican party and President Roosevelt. In that respect he is following recognized tenets of the democracy, for notice has been served by other leaders that, lacking strong and definite issues, a general onslaught should be made on the republicans on the charge of extravagance, cor-ruption and graft. Of course, there are no ealing for the favor of the convention. As Grover Cleveland led his party to the ex-tremes of free trade, Senator Gorman is setting his banner so close to the republican lines of protection that it is a question whether his party will follow.

Secretary Taft Going to Topeka. Secretary Taft will leave here tomorrow morning at 10:50 o'clock for Topeka, Kan.



Five Hours' Desperate Fighting, With Artillery to the Fore-Helped by the Fleet.

TOKYO, May 27, 10 a.m.-After five hours of desperate fighting the Japanese captured

Nan Quan Ling, a stronghold of the enemy, was taken later, after a hot fight An artillery duel still continues. A Russian gunboat bombarded the Japanese left flank from Talienwan bay, while the Japanese warships worked with the army from Kin

LONDON, May 27.-A dispatch from Tokyo to the Central News, dated today, says: "The fighting, which culminated in the

Japanese occupation of Kin Chou, was practically confined to an artillery duel, which, beginning at dawn of May 26, conwhich, beginning at dawn of may 20, our tinued without intermission for five hours.

"Three Japanese warships in Kin Chou bay co-operated, firing with heavy guns on the Russian positions. A Russian gunboat, in Talienwan bay, also joined in the fight, bombarding the left flank of the Japanese

Driven From Southern Heights. "Kin Chou castle was occupied by the Japanese at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock this morning.

"Later the Russians were driven from their positions on the southern heights. The Japanese are now in pursuit of the retreating Russians."
Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister liscussing the recent fighting north of Port

Arthur, said today:
"Kin Chou will be occupied as a first base. The neighboring hills will be strong-ly fortified in order that they can be held indefinitely. For food supplies and ammu-nition Port Dalny will be second base. "The possession of Kin Chou will be of in-

valuable aid in the campaign against Port Arthur. The hills command position of the country for several miles in the direction of Port Arthur. I presume from the action at Kin Chou that the Russians intend to make another stand at Port Dalny. Their justification for defending Kin Chor must have been the belief that their num bers were able to cope with ours, so I ex-pect that practically all the available Russian troops have been moved out from Port Arthur in the attempt to head off the in-

Only Old Town Taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27, 1:50 p.m.-Owing to the fact that communication with the defending army at Port Arthur is cut off the war office here admits that it is not in a position to question the Tokyo and other reports that the Japanese have carried the outer works at Kin-Chou. But from what is known of the disposition of Gen. Stoessel's forces, the authorities apparently are convinced that only the old town of Kin-Chou was taken.

The heights to which the Russians are said to have retired are really the key to the convenience of the Kwan-Tung peninsula.

the entrance of the Kwan-Tung peninsula. They are situated eastward of the town. They are 2,100 feet high and are called Liao-Hu-Shan. The position was strongly fortified and was of exceptional natural reached by the guns of warships. If s position has been taken the war of believes there must have been very vy loss on the side of the attackers. heavy loss on the side of the attackers. It is not believed that the Japanese will venture to crozs the Neck, as an advance with this position (Liao-Hu-Shan), in their rear, would subject them to attack both from Liao-Hu-Shan and from Gen. Stoessel's main force, which Tokyo dispatches say is across the lower end of the Neck.

The statement by refugees from Port Dainy that Japanese have occupied San-Shi-Li-Pu almost due west of Dainy, is dis-Li-Pu, almost due west of Dalny, is dis-credited, although Rear Admiral Wittsoeft has reported that the Japanese bombarded the coast near that point.

is in progress on the lower part of the Liao-Tung peninsula, but nothing official has been received. For instance, a story is going the rounds that General Fock, who going the rounds that General Fock, who is in command of the Russian advance position at Kin-Chou, got between two of the enemy's columns, inflicting heavy loss on them, but that the news is being held from announcement until today, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas' coronation.

A special dispatch from Liao-Yang also

repeats, with slight variation, the report cabled to the Associated Press May 23 regarding the loss of 15,000 Japanese before Kin-Chou, saying that the enemy's columns got in a cross fire from Gen. Fock's

TO FORTIFY KIN CHOU

Gen. Kuropatkin's position is awaiting upon the result of the present operations against Port Arthur is strengthened.

A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press at Liao-Yang last hight mentioned the existence at the Russian leadquarters there of the belief that there has been a change in the enemy's plans.

Gen. Kuroki is bringing up heavy supplies and guns to his position at Fen Wang Cheng.

CARDINAL SATOLLE STARTS. Leaves Rome for Trip to the United States.

ROME, May 27.—Cardinal Satelli left here today for Naples on his journey to the United States. At Naples he will take the steamer Princess Irene for New York. Cardinal Satolli is accompanied by his cousin, Father Ercole; his private secretary, Father Marucchi, she a second secretary, Father Luigi. There were gathered at the railway station to bid him good-bye many high prelates and dignituries. Count Santucci, Cardinal Satoll's apostolic agent, and Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, were also present. Cardi-nal Satolli repeated that he was not charged

with any mission, adding:
"I am going, attracted to the United "I am going, attracted to the United States by pleasant remembrances of my sojourn there. I have many good friends in America, so I anticipate great pleasure in revisiting the noble country, where I pursued such an important part of my career, and where the people give the whole world such an example of fraternity, all harmonizing without distinction of religion."

WRIGHT BROTHERS FLY.

Their New Machine Said to Have Suc cessful Test.

CHICAGO, May 27 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Dayton, Ohio, says: The Wright flying machine, invented by Orville and Wilbur Wright, brothers, of this city, who made a successful flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., in December last, has been given another test near this city, which

the brothers, say, was successful. Secrecy was maintained about the test and few witnessed it. The machine, after being propelled a hundred feet, rose twelve feet in the air and flew thirty feet, when it dropped. This was due, the navigators say, to a derangement of the gasoline engine that furnishes the power. In the fall the propellers were broken, and the test could not be repeated.

OPPOSE REVISED VERSION. Action Affecting Bible at Episcopal

ST. LOUIS, May 27.-After two days' dis

cussion of the matter, the Episcopal diocesan convention of Missouri, by a good majority, voted against the use of the revised version of the Bible in the prescribed service of the church. Laymen were stronger than the ctergy in making the vote decisive. The clargy vote was 12 for the revised version and 19 against, and that of the laity 9 for and 26 against.

The matter came before the convention in a communication from the diocese of California, asking that the Missouri diocese concur in a petition to the general convention asking the permissive use of the revised version in the prescribed service of the church.

the church.

The argument of Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland of St. Louis had much to do in bringing about this decisive vote. Ir. Holland's argument was that the Bible was a poetic book, not a book of scientific accuracy; that the Greek language was fitted to convey the original text of the New Testament, and that the English spoken in King James' time was likewise the choice vehicle of the inspired expressions. He considered it an insult, he said, for any one to offer him an altered text of Shakespears. The same attitude he maintained toward the Bible.

SMOOT INVESTIGATION.

Senator Dubosis Says Committee Will Meet in Utah.

Many Rumors Afloat.

St. Petersburg is filled with all sorts of rumors regarding fighting, which the general staff has for three days been convinced is in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the little and the staff has for three days been convinced in progress on the lower part of the lower par mittee on privileges and elections will meet in Utah some time before Congress reasembles, for the purpose of hearing testimony in the Smoot case, and will have its

Steamer Floated Without Assistance NEW YORK, May 27.-The scho which went aground last night near North Beacon, and floated later without as

KILLS THE BOLL WEEVIL

FUNCTIONS OF A BROWN ANT FOUND IN GUATEMALA.

Discovery Made by O. F. Cook, a Botanist of the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture today announced that an ant has been found in treduced into the cotton states. The greatest significance is attached to the discovery, which was made by O. F. Cook, the octanist in charge of tropical agricultural investigations of the bureau of plant industry. Cabled instructions have been sent to him to report immediately to the department what assistance he needs in the way

of men and money. During a trip in Central America last year Mr. Cook discovered a cotton, grown by Indians, which gave evidence of being imnune from the attacks of the boll weevil, and on orders from the department he later began an investigation in certain points in Guatemala and Mexico. Mr. Cook's investigations have been in more or less accessibl regions in the province of Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. The weevils are present there, but the investigations show that they are unquestionably kept in check by the presence of an active enemy in the shape of a large, reddish-brown ant, which is attracted to the cotton by the food which it secures from sets of floral nectaries. Mr. Cook's investigations show that these ants spread themselves over fields of cotton, four or five to a plant, and that they are constantly

Mr. Cook reports that the adroit ar businesslike way in which the weevil is disposed of seems to prove beyond question that the ant is, by structure and by instirct, especially equipped for the work of destruction, and is, in short, the true ex-plaration of the fact that cotton is suc-cessfully cultivated by the Indians of Alta Vera Paz, in spite or the presence of the holl wearti

REPAIRS COMPLETED. The Battle Ship Illinois Pronounced

Ready for Immediate Sea Service. Information has reached the Navy Department of the completion of the repairs to the battle ship Illinois, at the New York navy yard, and her readiness for immediate sea service. The Illinois was badly damaged in a recent collision with the battle ship Missouri, while cruising in squadron, from Guantanamo for Pensacola. She is now at Tompkinsville taking on ammuniion and stores for use in target practice. It is expected that the Illinois will leave tomorrow for Martha's Vineyard sound, where she will engage in target practice for about ten days. She will then take on coal and provisions and start across the Atlantic with a view of joining Rear Admiral Barker's battle ship squadron at Lisbon. Capt. R. B. Bradford, formerly chief of the bureau of equipment, is command of the Illinois.

The battle ship Missouri, Capt. Cowles, commanding, now undergoing repairs at Newport News, is also under orders to join the battle ship squadron at Lisbon, and will probably start on that cruise about the 6th proximo. With the arrival of the Minois and Missouri the battle ship squad ron in the Mediterranean will consist of six vessels.

Personal Mention. Capt. Francis W. Dickins, U. S. N., ha

peen ordered to the League Island navy yard as commandant, and assumes his new duty on the 31st. Capt. Dickins relinquishe command of the Pensacoia yard today.

Maj. Henry C. Newcomer, formerly assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District, called yesterday at the District building to pay his respects to the District Commissioners and other officials, prior to is departure for Chattanooga, Tenn. W. H. Hilliard, the artist, sailed on t W. H. Hilliard, the artist, sailed on the steamer Arabic for Liverpool today. It will make an extended tour.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, jr., formerly of the city, but now located in New York city, it on a short visit with Washington friends.

T. P. Kane, deputy controller of the currency, has sold his residence in Eckington and removed to 1331 Cincinnati avenue. and removed to 1931 Cincinnati avenue, Washington Heights.

Gen. John C. Black of the civil service commission has returned to the city.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The NEVY Department is informed of the arrival of the lielena at Swatow and of the Vicksburg at Woosung; also of the departure of the Frolic from Shanghai for Che-

Cuba left Bermuda this morning for Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be put out of State Department under today's date from where Le will deliver an address at the sistance, was the Joel F. Sheppard of PhilTokyo that the Japanese have captured Kin-Chou and are marching southward.

This vessel has served in Phildation in fact.

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AT THE WHITE HOUSE GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

Discovered.

PROMINENT FILIPINOS POSSIBLE COMPROMISE

COMING FOR A THREE MONTHS' DEMOCRATS MAY TURN TO HIM STAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

No Objection to Mr. Cortelyou Accord- Would Have Corporation and Capitaling to Senator Kean-Conferences Held Last Night.

Secretary Wilson told the President and

the cabinet today that he has hopes that his department has discovered an enemy of the boll weevil; that pest which has in recent years caused the loss of millions of dollars to the cotton crops of Texas and is fast spreading to the other states of the south. The seriousness of the ravages of the boll weevil were shown by the large appropriation made by the last Congress for investigations and researches that would lead to a remedy, and since the appropriation Secretary Wilson has had a number of experts at work. Some time ago information was received by the department that cotton is raised in the uplands of Guatemala and is damaged to a comparatively small degree by the boll weevil, which abounds there more plentifully than in the outh. Dr. Cook, one of the experts of the Department of Agriculture, was sent to Guatemala, and a telegram has just been received from him saying that there is a big brown ant in the Guatemala uplands which is an enemy of the boll weevil and destroys the pest before it can reach the cotton bolls. Dr. Cook is of the opinion that if the ant can be acclimated in Texas it will eventually prove its reputation of

that if the ant can be acclimated in Texas it will eventually prove its reputation of doing away with the weevil.

Secretary Wilson has telegraphed Dr. Cook to spare no pains to bring a number of the ants to this country at once and place them in Texas fields in the hope that they will become acclimated and thrive in this country. Secretary Wilson believes that if they can be made to live in Texas through the coming winter they will be able to stand a colder climate, and can be brought further north with the spread of the boll weevil.

Prominent Filipinos Coming.

Secretary Taft talked to the cabinet about the visit to this country of about forty or fifty prominent business and professional men from the Philippines. They are coming to the United States to spend about three months here much of the time at St. Louis. The delegation will be received by President Roosevelt at the White House June 9, and will go from here to other cities before reaching St. Louis. other cities before reaching St. Louis. When the United States officials in the Philippines began to gather various tribes-men of the islands for an ethnological exmen of the islands for an ethnological exhibit at St. Louis, purely in the interest of ethnology, the better class of citiens and the newspapers in the islands objected, declaring that they would be misrepresented by this curious aggregation.

At the suggestion of Secretary Moody it was decided that hereafter no appeals from applicants for admission to the Naval Academy would be entertained, either by the President or by the Navy Department

Academy would be entertained, either by the President or by the Navy Department, from the decision of the medical examining board. If the board decided that an applicant was physically disqualified, the decision would be regarded as final. Heretofore it has been a practice of applicants who were rejected by the medical board to carry their cases to the President or to the Navy Department in the hore of overturn. Navy Department in the hope of overturn-ing the decision of the board. No such propositions hereafter will be entertained.

We May Extend Our Good Offices.

Secretary Hay remained at the cabinet meeting today longer than is his custom, and this gave rise to the supposition that the President and his Secretary of State and other cabinet advisers had discussed questions of moment connected with the foreign relations of the government. In this connection is a suggestion that the President is getting ready to present, through the American ambassador to St. Petersburg and the minister at Tokyo, diplomatic assurances that he would be pleased to serve in the capacity of a mediator of the war between Russia and Japan ator of the war between Russia and Japan whenever those countries reach a state of understanding that will permit of such service. Whether anything in this line is contemplated could not be learned positively, as it is a question of such great delicacy as to prevent comment from any source. The opinion was that this country

will do nothing.

It is well understood that neither Russia nor Japan would at this time tolerate an offer of foreign mediation, but the time will come when such an offer will be welcome, and the attitude of this government is one of willingness to serve the warring countries at whatever time conditions may warrent regettations looking to a conclusion of tries at whatever time conditions may warrant negotiations looking to a conclusion of
the struggle. There is no intention on the
part of this government to take any steps
to try to bring the war to a conclusion.
That would lead to trouble, beyond doubt;
but it is believed that the time is getting
close when a tender of good offices may be
made without being subject to resentment.

It is recalled that at the beginning of hostilities between this country and Spain the representatives of the most important foreign nations waited in person upon President McKinley and extended good offices in the hope of averting the hos-tilities. President McKinley listened with deep concern to the representatives, and replied with great care that the trouble There were no further efforts in that direc

No Objection to Mr. Cortelyou. Senator Kean of New Jersey, who was at the White House yesterday morning in conference with the President and was a guest of the chief executive at luncheon, stated that he had no disagreement with the Pres-ident about the selection of Secretary Cortelyou as chairman of the republican na-tional committee. Senator Kean says that the story, which is generally published in the papers of the country this morning, has

Senator Aldrich, Senator Spooner and Senator Kean all had a conference with the President late yesterday afternoon. Senator Aldrich came through Washington on his way home from Hot Springs, Va., where he has spent three weeks, and he stayed with the President until nearly 4 o'clock discussing political matters. Senator Spooner also went to New York from Washington. Newspaper stories recently have characterized all three of the senators as opponents of the selection of Secretary as opponents of the selection of Secretary Cortelyou.

robability of these stories is in The improbability of these stories is in the fact that few politicians ever seek to upset an action once taken by a President. In the case of Secretary Cortelyou the President has not concealed his intentions to request the national committee to put Mr. Cortelyou at the head of the campaign, Mr. Cortelyou at the head of the campaign, and naturally expects his request to be granted. Briefly, the President has let it be known that he has practically settled upon Mr. Cortelyou, after mature consideration of all the aspects of the situation, and that he is satisfied with what he has

The position of The Star

is unique. No old Wash-

ingtonian is ever without it

-and the new ones quickly

contract the habit.

An Enemy of Boll Weevil Increase of the Talk of Him Recently.

AT SW. LOUIS.

istic Assistance-Mr. Bryan Might Support Him.

There has been notable increase within the past ten days in the talk of George B. McClellan of New York as the possible compromise democratic candidate for President. The interesting feature of it is the suggestion of his nomination is being heartily encouraged by corporation and capitalistic influences in New York, republican and democratic, and at the same time is being favorably received by the anti-conservative element of the demogracy.

The claim is boldin put forward by Mr. McClellan's boomers that he is the one man who could command the support of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, and yet not alienate the conservative democrats of the east. In proof of that assertion they put forward Leader Murphy's advocacy of the McClellan candidacy.

All the time that Mr. Murphy was urging Mr. Cleveland as the most available demo-crat for the presidential nomination the politicians around New York were saying that it was Mr. McClellan whom Mr. Murphy had in the background. Around the Hoffman House and Tammany Hall in New York that has been the gossip for months, and at the recent democratic state convention at Albany it was generally understood among the politicians in the lobbles and corridors that at the proper moment Mr. Murphy would unleash Mr. McClellan.

Principal Drawback. The principal drawback to the McClellan candidacy is the fact that it would not

solve the question of a divided democracy

n New York. Hill would probably fight

McClellan and cut him as vigorously as Tammany threatens to fight and cut Judge Parker. With either Parker or McClellan the party is confronted by the prospect of a bitter feud in New York state, the corner-stone of the hope of democratic success. This consideration, however, has not deterred the growth of the McClellan boom within the past few days. There is talk of an understanding between Senator Gorman, Mr. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania and Leader Murphy of Tammany for a combination in favor of McClellan if Mr. Gorman cannot win Walls Mr. Murphy is codemocratic state convention, he has openly announced that he will work in opposition of his delegates will be cast under the unit rule, in accordance with the instructions.

Three such influential democrats as
Messrs. Gorman, Murphy and Guffey can do
a great deal at St. Louis, especially if they a great deal at St. Louis, especially if they should be joined, as has been inited would be the case, by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst. A combination of that strength could safely stand pat for a few billots and invite the uninstructed delegations from the southern states to come on the band wagon. After the favorite sons had been honored, the ultimate strength of Mr. Hearst developed and the sentiment of the convention tested as to Judge Parker's candidacy, the McClellan boom could be formally launched, with Pennsylvania and Maryland leading the shouting and the Tammany delegation

the shouting and the Tammany delegation vociferously revolting.

May Get Bryan's Aid. The success of the McClellan movement at the outset would depend largely upon the support lent by Mr. Bryan, but the claim is repeatedly made that Mr. Bryan will be for McClellan if Mr. Hearst does not develop commanding strength in the

first few ballots.
For several weeks democrats have been earing whispers, "If we Lominate McClelan we can get all the money we want. Ian we can get all the money we want. Those suggestions are easily traced to New York. With a clean, fearless, and admittedly competent candidate such as Mr. Mc-Clellan would make, Tammany Hall could "shake down" Wall street, they say, for

"shake down" Wall street, they say, for any amount.

"Why," said a democrat to a Star correspondent, in the Hoffman House a few weeks ago, "we would not have to ask for money; we'd just tuild a railroad switch into a warehouse and the stuff would come by carloads." He went on to say that the idea of the possibility of beating Roosevelt by a candidate from his own state, and by a New York city man, born and bred, would so appeal to Wall street that the financial interests would go wild with denancial interests would go wild

light. Growth of the Boom. "Holland," the famous New York correpondent of Philadelphia and Chicago papers, in his letter today, tells of the growth of the McClellan boom, and goes on to say: "First of all, the republicans say that McClellan cannot be sincerely attacked by any republican because of his age. If he were nominated and elected he would only be a little more than a year younger than Theodore Roosevelt was when he went to the presidency, and if the republicans can the presidency, and if the republicans can with enthusiasm defend the brilliant and in some respects amazingly successful administration of a man who went to the presidency as young as Theodore Roosevelt was, they are thereby estopped from making accusations against any democratic candidate solely on the ground of his

"In the next place these republicans say with frankness that it would be folly for any republican to appeal to the multitude for republican support on the that McClellan is a man without su experience. Theodore Roosevelt served in the legislature of New York state for two years and before he was twenty-five years of age. With that exception he has been years and below that exception he has been of age. With that exception he has been without legislative experience, excepting that which came to him by indirection since he has been President. But Mr. Mc-Clellan had first executive authority in New York city, then legislative authority in this city and after that nine years in Congress having been deemed worthy to in this city and after that nine years in Congress, having been deemed worthy to be named as a member of the minority of the ways and means committee. Not so much experience did Millard Filmore have when he went to the Presidency, although his public service was, excepting in length of time, similar to that of McClellan.

Record as an Executive. "Since the first of January McClellan has been tested by an office that entails as severe tests in some ways as does that of the Presidency, and so these republicans, knowing now that McClellan's record as a high executive is practically made, so St. Louis, frankly admit that the test has seen most creditably met by him. He has been most creditably met by him. He has
for six months possesed an executive power
greater than any President Roosevelt ever
had until he entered the White House and
has been chief executive of a political community whose population is in excess of
that of the United States at the time of
the administration of George Washington.
"Some of the acts of McClellan have
forced reluctant admiration from those who
opposed him last November and some of
them have brought forth hearty tributes."